Exhibit A

ATTACHMENT A

EIA Form 860 requests information from power plants regarding their operations, including, for example, the use of activated carbon for mercury capture.[1] Below is excerpted information from EIA Form 860, including charts that explain the codes used in the data, that supports infringement at the Accused Coal Plants.

Table 16. Mercury Compliance Codes and Descriptions

Strategy Type Code	Strategy Type Description
BS	Baghouse (fabric filter), shake and deflate
BP	Baghouse (fabric filter), pulse
BR	Baghouse (fabric filter), reverse air
CD	Circulating dry scrubber
SD	Spray dryer type / dry FGD / semi-dry FGD
DSI	Dry sorbent (powder) injection type
ACI	Activated carbon injection system
LIJ	Lime injection
EC	Electrostatic precipitator, cold side, with flue gas conditioning
EH	Electrostatic precipitator, hot side, with flue gas conditioning
EK	Electrostatic precipitator, cold side, without flue gas conditioning
EW	Electrostatic precipitator, hot side, without flue gas conditioning
JB	Jet bubbling reactor (wet) scrubber
MA	Mechanically aided type (wet) scrubber
PA	Packed type (wet) scrubber
SP	Spray type (wet) scrubber
TR	Tray type (wet) scrubber
VE	Venturi type (wet) scrubber
OT	Other (specify in SCHEDULE 7)
SE	Seeking revision of government regulation
ND	Not determined at this time
NP	No plans to control
NA	Not applicable

ME2C_SDIA-00019106, Form EIA-860 Instructions (2023) at 41

Table 26. Sorbent Type Codes and Descriptions

Sorbent Type Code	Type of Sorbent
AF	Alkaline fly ash
AM	Ammonia
CSH	Caustic Sodium hydroxide
DB	Dibasic acid assisted
LI	Lime / slacked lime / hydrated lime
LS	Limestone / dolomitic limestone / calcium carbonate
MO	Magnesium oxide
SA	Soda ash / Sodium bicarbonate / Sodium carbonate / Sodium formate / Soda liquid
TR	Trona
WT	Water / Treated wastewater (select only if no other sorbent is used)
OT	Other (specify in SCHEDULE 7)

ME2C_SDIA-00019106, Form EIA-860 Instructions (2023) at 52

[1] https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860/. *See* ME2C_SDIA-00017995–ME2C_SDIA-00018005; ME2C_SDIA-00018065–ME2C_SDIA-00018076; ME2C_SDIA-00018079; ME2C_SDIA-00018164–ME2C_SDIA-00018174; ME2C_SDIA-00018481–ME2C_SDIA-00018491; ME2C_SDIA-00018843–ME2C_SDIA-00018854; ME2C_SDIA-00019272–ME2C_SDIA-00019273; ME2C_SDIA-00019448–ME2C_SDIA-00019457.

Table 28. Energy Source Codes and Heat Content

Fuel Type	Energy Source Code	Unit Label	Higher Heating Value Range		Energy Source Description
			MMBtu Lower	MMBtu Upper	
Fossil Fuels					
Coal	ANT	tons	22	28	Anthracite Coal
	BIT	tons	20	29	Bituminous Coal
	LIG	tons	10	14.5	Lignite Coal
	SGC	Mcf	0.2	0.3	Coal-Derived Synthesis Gas
	SUB	tons	15	20	Subbituminous Coal
	WC	tons	6.5	16	Waste/Other Coal (including anthracite culm, bituminous gob, fine coal, lignite waste, waste coal)
	RC	tons	20	29	Refined Coal

ME2C_SDIA-00019106, Form EIA-860 Instructions (2023) at 57

EIA DATA[2] - SUMMARY TABLE

Plant Name	Boiler ID	Primary Fuel 1[3]	Mercury Control Existing Strategy 1	Mercury Control Existing Strategy 2	Mercury Control Existing Strategy 3	Mercury Control Proposed Strategy 1	Mercury Control Proposed Strategy 2	Mercury Control Proposed Strategy 3	FGD - Sorbent Type 1	FGD - Sorbent Type 2
Prairie Creek	3	SUB	EC	ACI	OT	NA			[Not indicated]	[Not indicated]
Walter Scott Jr Energy Center	3	SUB	ACI			ACI			LI	AF
Walter Scott Jr Energy Center	4	SUB	ACI			ACI			LI	AF
George Neal North	3	SUB	ACI			ACI			LI	AF
Hawthorn	5A	SUB	ACI			ACI			LI	
Labadie	1	SUB	ACI			ACI			[Not indicated]	[Not indicated]
Labadie	2	SUB	ACI			ACI			[Not indicated]	[Not indicated]
Labadie	3	SUB	ACI			ACI			[Not indicated]	[Not indicated]
Labadie	4	SUB	ACI			ACI			[Not indicated]	[Not indicated]
Sioux	1	SUB	ACI	SP	OT	ACI	SP	OT	LS	
Sioux	2	SUB	ACI	SP		ACI	SP		LS	
Edgewater	5	SUB	ACI	EK	BP	NA			LI	
Dave Johnston	BW41	SUB	EK	ACI		EK	ACI		LI	

[2] *See* ME2C_SDIA-00017995–ME2C_SDIA-00018005; ME2C_SDIA-00018065–ME2C_SDIA-00018076; ME2C_SDIA-00018079; ME2C_SDIA-00018164–ME2C_SDIA-00018174; ME2C_SDIA-00018481–ME2C_SDIA-00018491; ME2C_SDIA-00018843–ME2C_SDIA-00018854; ME2C_SDIA-00019272–ME2C_SDIA-00019273; ME2C_SDIA-00019448–ME2C_SDIA-00019457.

[3] The Walter Scott Jr Energy Center, George Neal North, George Neal South, and Louisa each list "RC" (refined coal) under "Primary Fuel 2" of 2023 Form EIA-860 Data - Schedule 6C, 'Boiler Information - Design Parameters.' Refined coal is coal that is treated with calcium bromide.

Dave Johnston	BW42	SUB	EK	ACI		EK	ACI		LI	
Dave Johnston	BW43	SUB	BP	ACI	OT	BP	ACI	OT	LI	
Dave Johnston	BW44	SUB	BP	ACI	OT	BP	ACI	OT	LI	
Jeffrey Energy Center	1	SUB	ACI	SP		NA			LS	
Jeffrey Energy Center	2	SUB	ACI	SP		NA			LS	
Jeffrey Energy Center	3	SUB	ACI	SP		NA			LS	
Wyodak	BW91	SUB	BP	ACI	OT	BP	ACI	OT	LI	
Rush Island	1	SUB	ACI	OT		ACI	OT		[Not indicated]	[Not indicated]
Rush Island	2	SUB	ACI	OT		ACI	OT		[Not indicated]	[Not indicated]
Ottumwa	1	SUB	ACI	BP	EH	NA			LI	
Louisa	101	SUB	ACI			ACI			LI	AF
George Neal South	4	SUB	ACI			ACI			LI	AF
Columbia (WI)	1	SUB	ACI	EW	BP	NA			LI	
Columbia (WI)	2	SUB	ACI	EK	BP	NA			LI	
Jim Bridger	BW71	SUB	EK	ACI	OT	EK	ACI	OT	SA	
Jim Bridger	BW72	SUB	EK	ACI	OT	EK	ACI	OT	SA	
Jim Bridger	BW73	SUB	EK	ACI	OT	EK	ACI	OT	SA	
Jim Bridger	BW74	SUB	EK	ACI	OT	EK	ACI	OT	SA	

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF INFRINGEMENT

ACCUSED COAL PLANT	INFRINGING DEFENDANT(S)	ADDITIONAL EXEMPLARY EVIDENCE OF INFRINGEMENT
Labadie Energy Center	Ameren Corp. & Union Electric	**FUEL ADDITIVES** Q. What fuel additives are necessary for meeting environmental regulations at each of the generating stations? A. There are three fuel additives that Ameren Missouri has utilized at its coal generating stations: limestone, activated carbon, urea, calcium bromide and potassium iodide. . . . Ameren Missouri's generating facilities to reduce mercury emissions. The activated carbon is processed (or "activated") so that it produces carbon particles with high porosity and greater surface area. The activated carbon is injected into and absorbed by the flue gas and is then captured in the electrostatic precipitators at the Labadie, Rush Island, and Sioux Energy Centers. Ameren Missouri has contracted with various vendors to acquire and transport activated carbon to its plants as necessary. ME2C_SDIA-00019573-ME2C_SDIA-00019651 *See also* ME2C_SDIA-00018237–ME2C_SDIA-00018354; ME2C_SDIA-00019809– ME2C_SDIA-00019810; ME2C_SDIA-00015321–ME2C_SDIA-00015518; ME2C_SDIA-00014978–ME2C_SDIA-00014985; ME2C_SDIA-00018855–ME2C_SDIA-00018876.

Rush Island Energy Center	Ameren Corp. & Union Electric	**FUEL ADDITIVES** Q. What fuel additives are necessary for meeting environmental regulations at each of the generating stations? A. There are three fuel additives that Ameren Missouri has utilized at its coal generating stations: limestone, activated carbon, urea, calcium bromide and potassium iodide. . . . Ameren Missouri's generating facilities to reduce mercury emissions. The activated carbon is processed (or "activated") so that it produces carbon particles with high porosity and greater surface area. The activated carbon is injected into and absorbed by the flue gas and is then captured in the electrostatic precipitators at the Labadie, Rush Island, and Sioux Energy Centers. Ameren Missouri has contracted with various vendors to acquire and transport activated carbon to its plants as necessary. . . . the Rush Island Energy Center utilized calcium bromide for MATS compliance. ME2C_SDIA-00019573-ME2C_SDIA-00019651 *See also* ME2C_SDIA-00018355–ME2C_SDIA-00018480; ME2C_SDIA-00019809– ME2C_SDIA-00019810; ME2C_SDIA-00015321–ME2C_SDIA-00015518; ME2C_SDIA-00014978–ME2C_SDIA-00014985; ME2C_SDIA-00018855–ME2C_SDIA-00018876.

Sioux Energy Center	Ameren Corp. & Union Electric	**FUEL ADDITIVES** Q. What fuel additives are necessary for meeting environmental regulations at each of the generating stations? A. There are three fuel additives that Ameren Missouri has utilized at its coal generating stations: limestone, activated carbon, urea, calcium bromide and potassium iodide. . . . Ameren Missouri's generating facilities to reduce mercury emissions. The activated carbon is processed (or "activated") so that it produces carbon particles with high porosity and greater surface area. The activated carbon is injected into and absorbed by the flue gas and is then captured in the electrostatic precipitators at the Labadie, Rush Island, and Sioux Energy Centers. Ameren Missouri has contracted with various vendors to acquire and transport activated carbon to its plants as necessary. . . . October 15, 2024. In addition to limestone and activated carbon, the Sioux energy center utilized potassium iodide for MATS compliance and will do so until the units retire. Sioux also ME2C_SDIA-00019573–ME2C_SDIA-00019651 *See also* ME2C_SDIA-00019823–ME2C_SDIA-00019931; ME2C_SDIA-00014978–ME2C_SDIA-00014985; ME2C_SDIA-00018855–ME2C_SDIA-00018876.
Walter Scott Jr., Energy Center	MidAmerican	E. The owner or operator may, but is not required to, treat the coal burned in this unit with chemicals containing additives including a mineral composite of calcium silicate components and other calcium compounds containing iron and aluminum and/or calcium bromide or calcium chloride. ME2C_SDIA-00017707–ME2C_SDIA-00017892.

		5. In response to document request 1, MidAmerican Energy Company owns or operates the following coal-fired power plants that (i) combust refined coal and (ii) inject sorbent material comprising activated carbon downstream of a combustion chamber: Louisa Generating Station, Neal Energy Center Unit 3 (Neal North), Neal Energy Center Unit 4 (Neal South), Walter Scott Energy Center Unit 3, and Walter Scott Energy Center Unit 4. ME2C_SDIA-00019811–ME2C_SDIA-00019815. *See also* ME2C_SDIA-00015321–ME2C_SDIA-00015518; ME2C_SDIA-00014978–ME2C_SDIA-00014985.
Louisa Energy Center	MidAmerican, IPL	K. The owner or operator is allowed, but not required, to combust coal which has been treated with chemicals to aid in mercury (Hg) emissions control. The following additives have been approved by the Department for use by the owner or operator: (1) a mineral composite of calcium silicate components, (2) other calcium compounds containing iron and aluminum, (3) calcium bromide (4) calcium chloride (5) potassium iodide ME2C_SDIA-00019170–ME2C_SDIA-00019263. 5. In response to document request 1, MidAmerican Energy Company owns or operates the following coal-fired power plants that (i) combust refined coal and (ii) inject sorbent material comprising activated carbon downstream of a combustion chamber: Louisa Generating Station, Neal Energy Center Unit 3 (Neal North), Neal Energy Center Unit 4 (Neal South), Walter Scott Energy Center Unit 3, and Walter Scott Energy Center Unit 4.

		ME2C_SDIA-00019811–ME2C_SDIA-00019815. *See also* ME2C_SDIA-00015321–ME2C_SDIA-00015518; ME2C_SDIA-00014978–ME2C_SDIA-00014985.
George Neal Energy Center	MidAmerican, IPL	O. The owner or operator is allowed, but not required, to combust coal which has been treated with chemicals to aid in mercury (Hg) emissions control. The following additives have been approved by the Department for use by the owner or operator: a. a mineral composite of calcium silicate components, b. other calcium compounds containing iron and aluminum, c. calcium bromide d. calcium chloride e. potassium iodide ME2C_SDIA-00018554–ME2C_SDIA-00018659. 11. The owner or operator is allowed, but not required, to combust coal which has been treated with chemicals to aid in mercury (Hg) emissions control. The following additives have been approved by the Department for use by the owner or operator: A. a mineral composite of calcium silicate components, B. other calcium compounds containing iron and aluminum, C. calcium bromide D. calcium chloride E. potassium iodide ME2C_SDIA-00019314–ME2C_SDIA-00019447. 5. In response to document request 1, MidAmerican Energy Company owns or operates the following coal-fired power plants that (i) combust refined coal and (ii) inject sorbent material comprising activated carbon downstream of a combustion chamber: Louisa Generating Station, Neal Energy Center Unit 3 (Neal North), Neal Energy Center Unit 4 (Neal South), Walter Scott Energy Center Unit 3, and Walter Scott Energy Center Unit 4. ME2C_SDIA-00019811–ME2C_SDIA-00019815.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>See also ME2C_SDIA-00015321–ME2C_SDIA-00015518; ME2C_SDIA-00014978–ME2C_SDIA-00014985.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ottumwa Generating Station</td><td>MidAmerican, IPL</td><td>See ME2C_SDIA-00019572; ME2C_SDIA-00019803–ME2C_SDIA-00019808.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prairie Creek Generating Station</td><td>IPL</td><td>
Table 4 - Boilers 1 and 2 Table 2
<table>
<tr><th>EP</th><th>EU ID</th><th>CE ID</th><th>CE Description</th><th>CEMS</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">1</td><td rowspan="2">301-301</td><td>102</td><td>Dry Electrostatic Precipitator</td><td rowspan="4">ME205 – Opacity
ME206 – CO
ME207 – PM
ME208 – SO_2
ME209 - CO_2
ME210 – Flow</td></tr>
<tr><td>102A</td><td>Calcium Bromide Injection</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">301-302</td><td>202</td><td>Dry Electrostatic Precipitator</td></tr>
<tr><td>202A</td><td>Calcium Bromide Injection</td></tr>
</table>
ME2C_SDIA-00018877-ME2C_SDIA-00019105.
“-Hg Control — To address Hg emissions, calcium bromide and ACI were installed on Unit 3. The calcium bromide system applies the additive pre-combustion and the activated carbon is injected post-combustion; the combined effect resulting in lower Hg emissions. To demonstrate continued compliance, a mercury CEMS was installed. Both control projects and the new monitor are now in service. All systems are now in place to meet and demonstrate compliance with the limits going into effect in April 2015. All of these systems will continuously operate on Prairie Creek Unit 3 and will facilitate compliance with the MATS rule. Given the chlorine content of the Powder River Basin coal used at Prairie Creek, no controls will be required to address acid gas emissions.

…

“-Hg Control — To address Hg emissions, calcium bromide and ACI systems were installed on Prairie Creek Unit 4. The calcium bromide system applies the additive pre-combustion and the activated carbon is injected post-combustion; the combined effect resulting in lower Hg emissions. To demonstrate continued compliance, a mercury CEMS was also installed. All systems are now in place to meet and demonstrate compliance with the limits going into effect in April 2015. All of the aforementioned systems will continuously operate on Prairie Creek Unit 4 and will facilitate compliance with the MATS rule. Given the chlorine content of the Powder River Basin coal used at Prairie Creek, no controls will be required to address acid gas emissions.

ME2C_SDIA-00019803–ME2C_SDIA-00019808.
</td></tr>
</table>

Columbia Energy Center	WPL	Wisconsin Power and Light Company (WPL) has been investigating mercury control strategies to be utilized to achieve compliance with the Wisconsin Mercury Control Rule and the Federal Utility Mercury and Air Toxic Standard. Part of these investigations has led to the construction of air quality control systems (AQCS) at the Columbia Energy Center. The Department had issued a construction permit 11-POY-123 for the AQCS on November 11, 2011. Further examination of the AQCS project has led WPL to consider the installation of a calcium bromide injection system at Unit 1 to go with the addition of activated carbon which was permitted with the AQCS. The addition of calcium bromide will be similar to the system that is currently in service on Columbia Unit 2 under WDNR approval 09-POY-135-EXM (attachment 1). An indoor calcium bromide tank and injection system will be installed and tested this year but not utilized until the AQCS system is put into service. ME2C_SDIA-00019274-ME2C_SDIA-00019313. Completed in mid-2014, the $589 million project reduced sulfur dioxide by 94 percent, and mercury by greater than 90 percent. "We began injecting finely-ground activated carbon and liquid calcium bromide to control mercury emissions in around 2007," said Newell. "The calcium bromide is placed on the coal prior to combustion. There it oxidizes the mercury in the coal. After combustion, carbon is injected into the process which absorbs this oxidized mercury. The mercury can then be collected with the fly ash." Without mercury controls, the CEC was emitting about 300 pounds of mercury a year per unit. That's about a cubic foot of mercury. Now, with the calcium bromide and carbon injections, the plant emits only about 16 pounds of mercury, roughly the size of a baseball. ME2C_SDIA-00019803–ME2C_SDIA-00019808. *See also* ME2C_SDIA-00015321–ME2C_SDIA-00015518; ME2C_SDIA-00014978–ME2C_SDIA-00014985.
Edgewater Generating Station	WPL	1. Stack S12, Controls C25, C26, C27 and C28, Process B25 (Unit 5): 4,366 MMBtu/hr Coal-fired Pulverized Dry Bottom Boiler Controlled by Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP), low NOx burner technology w/over-fired air (LNBO), calcium bromide ($CaBr_2$), selective catalytic reduction (SCR), activated carbon injection (ACI) and Air Quality Control System (AQCS). The AQCS is a dry flue gas desulfurization (DFGD) technology system of control equipment consisting of a dry bed scrubber and baghouse system. Boiler constructed in 1985 ME2C_SDIA-00019458–ME2C_SDIA-00019571.
Wyodak Power Plant	PacifiCorp	The Division has reviewed your application to modify operations at the Wyodak Plant with the installation of mercury control technologies on the Unit 1 (WP1). Two (2) mercury control technologies are to be installed which consist of calcium bromide ($CaBr_2$) fuel additive control, and activated carbon injection (ACI) control. The Wyodak Power Plant is located in Section 27, T50N, R71W, approximately five miles east of Gillette in Campbell County, Wyoming. ME2C_SDIA-00019264–ME2C_SDIA-00019267.

		The plant is equipped with a Babcock & Wilcox opposed wall-fired steam generator with LNB and dual zone OFA ports for NOx control and is designed to burn sub-bituminous coal supplied from the Wyodak Resources Mine. The unit is also equipped with a General Electric tandem-compound, two-casing, two-flow condensing, single-reheat turbine. Main steam conditions for the unit are 1,800 psig, 1,000 °F superheat, and 1,000 °F reheat. The General Electric generator has a water-cooled stator and hydrogen cooled rotor. Wyodak is equipped with a dry scrubber and baghouse to reduce SO_2 and particulate matter exhaust gases, and uses powder ACI and calcium bromide for mercury emission control. ME2C_SDIA-00018143–ME2C_SDIA-00018163.
Jim Bridger Power Plant	PacifiCorp	Air Quality Permit wv-15754 was issued on March 28, 2014, to install mercury controls which includes flue gas desulfurization (FGD) re-emission additive control, calcium bromide ($CaBr_2$) fuel additive control, and activated carbon injection (ACI) control on Units 1 through 4. As referenced in the analysis for Air Quality Permit wv-15754, the project did not result in a significant net emissions increase and therefore did not constitute a major modification requiring a permit under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program. ME2C_SDIA-00019268-ME2C_SDIA-00019271. Jim Bridger Units 3 and 4 are each equipped with a tangentially-fired Combustion Engineering steam generator with LNB, OFA, and selective catalytic reduction systems for NOx control and are designed to burn sub-bituminous coal from either the Bridger Coal Company or Black Butte mine. The units are also equipped with General Electric tandem-compound, two-casing, two-flow condensing, single-reheat turbines. Steam conditions for each generating unit are 2,400 psig, 1,000 °F superheat, and 1,000 °F reheat. The units are equipped with wet sodium-based reagent flue gas desulfurization ("FGD") scrubbers and electrostatic precipitators to reduce SO_2 and particulate matter exhaust gases, and use ACI and calcium bromide or potassium iodide as well as a FGD re-emission additive for mercury emissions control. ME2C_SDIA-00018143–ME2C_SDIA-00018163.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Dave Johnston Power Plant</td>
<td>PacifiCorp</td>
<td>PacifiCorp submitted a permit application under a September 20, 2013 cover letter to install mercury emission control equipment on the boilers at the Dave Johnston Power Plant. The Mercury and Air Toxics Standard (MATS Rule) published on February 16, 2012 requires that this facility meet applicable emission standards by April 16, 2015. To meet the applicable MATS Rule standards on Unit 3 and Unit 4, a calcium bromide ($CaBr_2$) fuel additive control would be installed. Additionally, all four units would have an activated carbon injection system installed between the boiler and the particulate emission control system to meet the applicable limits. An October 1, 2013 permit application receipt notice assigned the request tracking number AP-15473.

ME2C_SDIA-00018660–ME2C_SDIA-00018842.

Unit 4 is equipped with a tangentially-fired Combustion Engineering steam generator with low-nitrogen oxide (“NOx”) burners (“LNB”) and over-fired air (“OFA”) for NOx control, and is designed to burn sub-bituminous coal from the local area or from the Powder River Basin. The unit is also equipped with a General Electric tandem-compound, two-casing, two-flow condensing, single-reheat turbine. Main steam conditions for the unit are 1,800 pounds per square inch gauge (“psig”), 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit (“°F”) superheat, and 1,000 °F reheat. The General Electric generator has a water-cooled stator and hydrogen cooled rotor. Unit 4 is equipped with a dry scrubber and baghouse to reduce sulfur dioxide (“SO_2”) and particulate matter exhaust gas, and

uses activated carbon injection (“ACI”) and calcium bromide or potassium iodide for mercury emissions control.

ME2C_SDIA-00018143–ME2C_SDIA-00018163.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn Station</td>
<td>Evergy, Inc., Evergy Metro</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Emission Unit #</th><th>Description of Emission Unit</th></tr>
<tr><td>EP-06</td><td>Unit 5A Boiler equipped with Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR), dry flue gas desulfurization, activated carbon injection and a baghouse, MHDR = 6,745 MMBtu/hr; Installed 2001</td></tr>
</table>
ME2C_SDIA-00019652–ME2C_SDIA-00019802.

Representatives from ME2C and Evergy’s predecessor(s) had conversations and correspondence regarding potential supply of ME2C’s products and licensing of its patent portfolio. During these communications, ME2C was made aware that Evergy’s predecessor(s) were using or used a two-part process, wherein the plants would add a bromine compound to the coal or combustion chamber and activated carbon to the flue gas after combustion.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Jeffrey Energy Center	Evergy, Inc., Evergy Kansas Central, Evergy Missouri West	Representatives from ME2C and Evergy's predecessor(s) had conversations and correspondence regarding potential supply of ME2C's products and licensing of its patent portfolio. During these communications, ME2C was made aware that Evergy's predecessor(s) were using or used a two-part process, wherein the plants would add a bromine compound to the coal or combustion chamber and activated carbon to the flue gas after combustion.